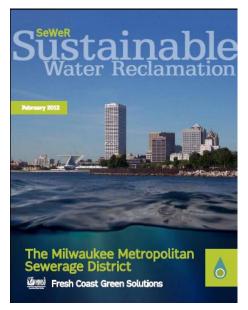
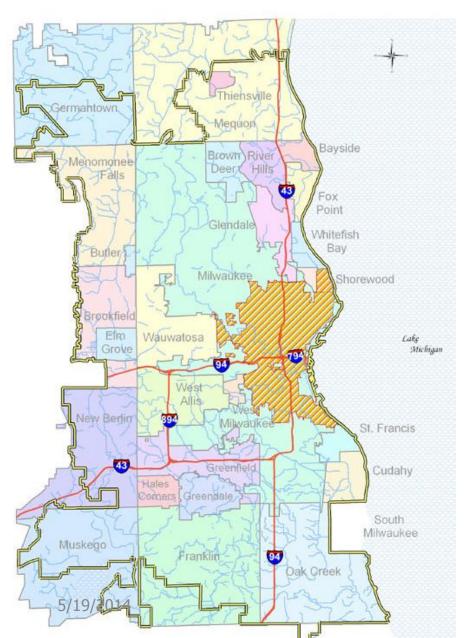
Milwaukee's Green and Grey Vision

Kevin L. Shafer, P.E. Executive Director





Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District



We Serve:

- 1.1 Million Customers
- 28 Municipalities
- 411 Square Miles

We Protect the Public & Lake Michigan:

- Convey/Store/Reclaim Wastewater
- Manage Flooding

We Have:

- 300 Miles of Sewers (Municipalities and individuals have 6,000 miles!)
- 521 MG Tunnel System
- 2 Water Reclamation Facilities

The Water Quality Initiative A Watershed Approach

Area

Watershed (square miles)

Kinnickinnic River 24.7

Menomonee River 135.8

Milwaukee River 700.0

Oak Creek 28.2

Root River 197.6

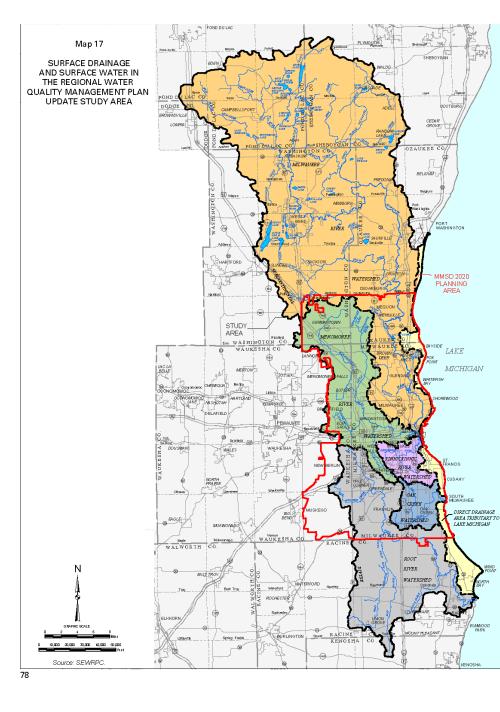
Lake Michigan Direct 40.7

Drainage Area

Total 1,127.0

Number of Counties 9

Number of Local Municipalities 83





Water Reclamation Facilities

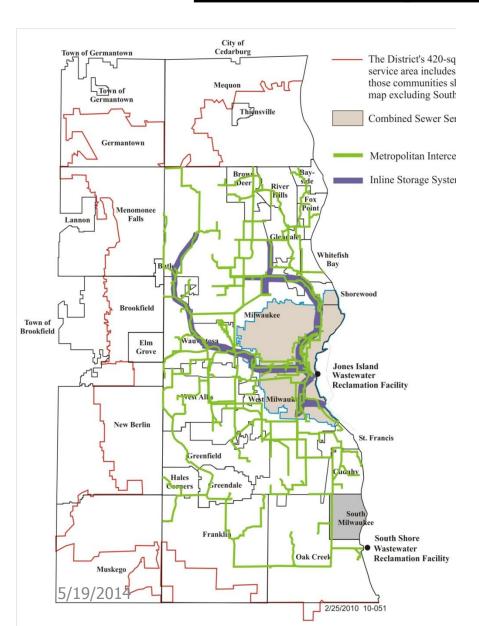
Jones Island



South Shore



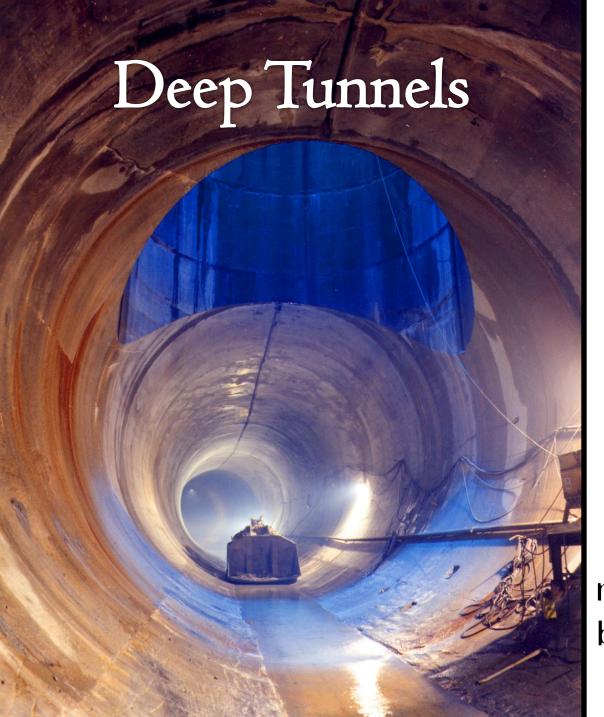
The Region's Sewers



300 Miles
MMSD Sewers

3,000 Miles
Municipally Owned Sewers

3,000 Miles
Private Laterals



300 Feet Below ground

521 Million

Gallons of Storage

28.5 Miles

17- to 32-feet
In Diameter

Designed to minimize basement backups and for 1-2 overflows per year.







% OF VOLUMES CAPTURED & CLEANED

TOTAL PERCENT CAPTURE 98.3%

1994	99.7%
1995	98.9%
1996	99.0%
1997	97.1%
1998	99.1%

1999	94.8%
2000	95.6%
2001	99.3%
2002	99.3%
2003	99.9%

2004	97.9%
2005	99.6%
2006	99.9%
2007	99.2%
2008	95.1%

2009	98.3%
2010	96.1%
2011	99.7%
2012	99.9%
2013	98.5%



MMSD's 2035 Vision

(http://v3.mmsd.com/NewsDetails.aspx)

Integrated Watershed Management Goals:

Zero sanitary sewer overflows

Zero combined sewer overflows

Zero homes in the 100 year floodplain

Acquire an additional 10,000 acres of river buffers through Greenseams® Use green infrastructure to capture the first 0.5 inch of rainfall

Harvest the first 0.25 gallons per square foot of area of rainfall

Energy Efficiency and Climate Mitigation & Adaptation Goals:

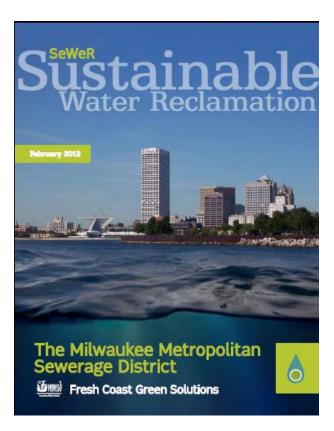
Meet 100% of MMSD's energy needs with renewable energy sources

Meet 80% of MMSD's energy needs with internal, renewable sources

Use the Greenseams® Program to provide for 30% sequestration of MMSD's carbon footprint

Reduce MMSD's carbon footprint by 90% from its 2005 baseline

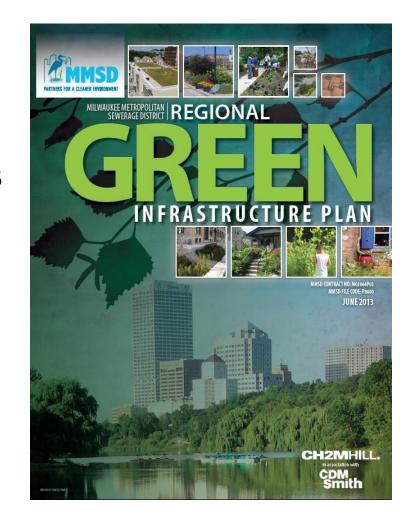
MMSD's Sustainability Plan



Although the region is rich in water, there is a recognition that water is a resource not to be squandered, but rather used for the gift it is. We do our part to manage that gift well, stewarding regional efforts and innovating approaches to carry us through the future.

MMSD's Regional Green Infrastructure Plan

- Meet new discharge permit requirement
- Capture the first 0.5" that falls on impervious surfaces or an additional 740 MG
- Prioritize green infrastructure projects







You have to start with a grey backbone...

- Treatment Plants
- Sewers
- Storage Vessels...

To go Green...

- Rain Barrels
- Rain Gardens
- Bioretention...

Green Infrastructure In Our 2013 Permit

4.10 Wet Weather Management – Green Infrastructure

"...The practices/control measures put in place in 2013 must cumulatively have a design retention capacity of at least 1 million gallons, and each following calendar year during the permit term an additional 1 million gallons of green infrastructure retention capacity must be put in place..."

What is Green Infrastructure (GI)?

1 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE DEFINITIONS

Green infrastructure is an approach to wet weather management that is cost-effective, sustainable, and environmentally friendly. At the largest scale, the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features (such as forests, floodplains and wetlands) are critical components of green stormwater infrastructure. By protecting these ecologically sensitive areas, communities can improve water quality while providing wildlife habitat and opportunities for outdoor recreation. On a smaller scale, green infrastructure practices include strategies such as rain gardens, porous pavements, green roofs, infiltration planters, trees and tree boxes, and rainwater harvesting for non-potable uses such as toilet flushing and landscape irrigation.





RAIN GARDENS







WETLANDS

Wetlands





STORMWATER TREES

Stormwater Trees

GREEN ROOFS

Green Roofs



BIO-SWALE

Bioswales



POROLIS PAVEMENT

Porous Pavement



NATIVE LANDSCAPING

Native Landscaping





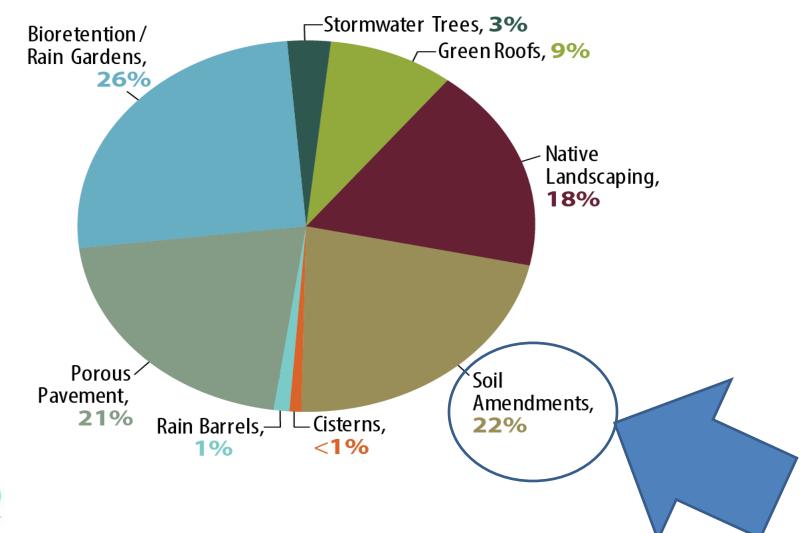
RAINWATER CATCHMENT

Rainwater Catchment

GREEN ALLEYS, STREETS AND PARKING LOTS

Green Streets, Alleys, Parking

The mix of Green













More than 18,000 SOLD

Since 2002



More Green Roofs



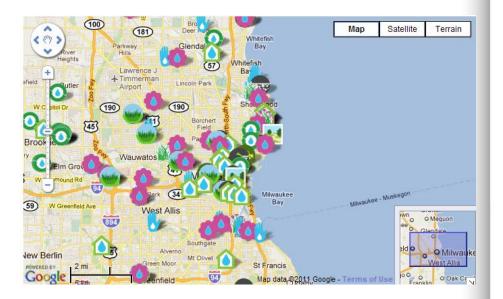


Economic	
Green job opportunities	633 O&M 161 construction jobs
Reduced infrastructure costs in the CSSA	\$221.8 million compared to cost of GI in CSSA of \$179.5 Million
Reduced pumping and treatment costs	Reduction in the need for deep tunnel pumping and associated treatment: \$1.3 million/year
Increased property values	Increase in property values due to aesthetic improvements from GI: Residential: \$447.8 million Commercial: \$238.2 million Industrial: \$19.9 million Total: \$705.9 million

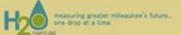
Social	
Improved quality of life and aesthetics	Recreational Area Increase: 275 acres Reduced Crime & Social Program Costs
Improved green space/recreational areas	Native landscaping: 8,600 acres Bio-retention/rain gardens: 670 acres Number of trees: 738,000

<u>Environmental</u>	
Captured stormwater runoff	740 MG new GI storage
Reduced pollutant loadings	Total suspended solids: 15.1 million pounds/year Total Phosphorus: 54,400 pounds/year
Carbon reduction	CO ₂ sequestered plus emissions avoided due to GI-related energy savings: 73,000 tons/year Reduction costs due to effects on human health, property damages from increased flood risk, etc. \$1.4 million/year

<u>Environmental</u>	
Reduced energy use for cooling	Due to the insulating properties of green roofs and tree shading: 16.5 million kWh/year Associated cost savings: \$1.5 to \$2.1 million
Improved air quality	Criteria air pollutants removed by trees plus emissions avoided due to Glrelated energy savings: CO: 8 tons/year NO ₂ : 103 tons/year Ozone: 403 tons/year PM ₁₀ : 190 tons/year SO ₂ : 113 tons/year Human health benefit costs from NO ₂ and SO ₂ reductions: \$6.4 million/year



www.mmsd.com and www.h2ocapture.com



Calculate Map It Forum News Contact



McKinley Marina Park - Milwaukee, W.

00000002#

Vire're striving to protect our rivers and takes from water pollution by capturing \$60 million gallons of rain with green infrastructure during any given storm in the region. Up for the challenge?

barrel. Then, plug your info into our "Soak it Up" Calculator to see how we stack up as a region.

START HERE

Goal 500,000,000 gals Current, 147,172,919 gals.



Recent MMSD Water News



August 27, 2011 FREE Rain Barret Installation Demo with State Senator Lena Taylor August 27, 2011

Appoint 69, 2011



MMSD Treated 99.5% of Stormwater in 2011



Our Partners

August 66, 2011 A Pocket Full of Stormuster

Learn How To Capture Stormwater

Do you want to reduce stormwater pollution, conserve water and save money?

Green infrastructure allows us to collect and infiltrate stormwater by keeping it out of severs and waterways, reducing flooding and basement back-ups. It can be as simple as connecting a rain barriel to your flome or planting native vegetation.

Read more in our Learn section about how you can use green infrastructure to capture



advantagement project at the its Public Streamy site in Missing has taken untanally stormuster sanapement to the next and by holding, capturing

and evaporamissions

Song reteinment



The Milesuber County Zon added a green roof with special menturing features on its companiation. adjucation building to its for of fertantic attractions. It was one of the first green. oods in Mileautee.



Consumation Corps has planeried rain barrels scheme, and cain partient capture care water. They've tax worked on an education and outreach program to growte sustainable living ethin the neighborhood.









H2O News:

· Green Streets Go Mainstream in Portland

Green Streets has become a community affair in Portand, Ore., where citizens can "adopt" a Green Street storm-other management facility in their neighborhood. The city sponsors Green Street maintenance training, which includes picking up travit. removing leaves and debris, and occasional weeding and watering

Asian carp: Battle lines are drawn at Chicago ship canal

The most contentious issue in the debate over Asian carp is whether to barricade the superhighway for lite fish -- and future invasive species -- created by the Chicago-Santary and Ship Canal.

Area Sewerage District Produces Helpful, Informative Video

After 3 years of massive storms the MASO established a program to help reduce the csx of basement backups by reducing volumes of excess water entering into sanitary severs from homes and businesses. MMSD also released an informative video to eiglain how this happens and what can be done.



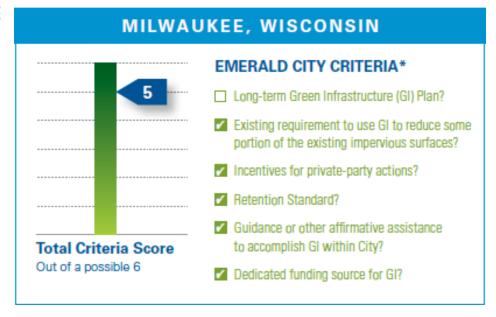


NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL

THE EARTH'S BEST DEFENSE

Rooftops to Rivers II

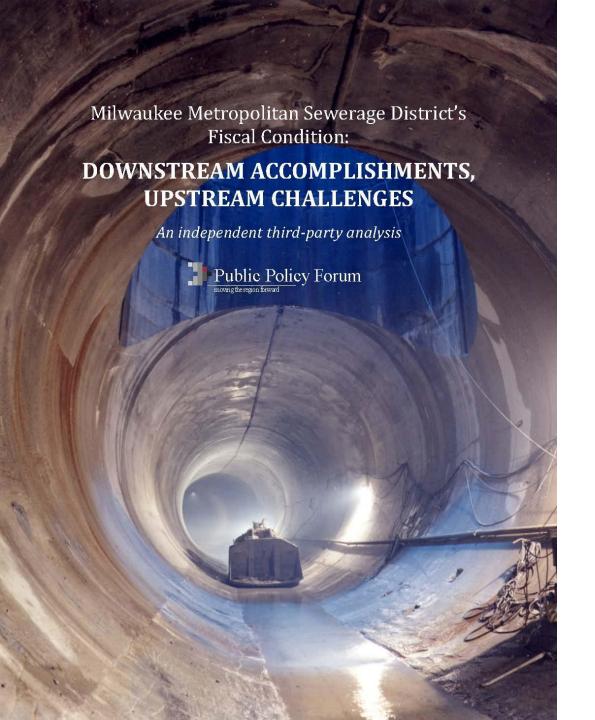
Green Strategies for Controlling Storm water and Combined Sewer Overflows











"MMSD enjoys sound fiscal health and appears wellpositioned for the future."

- Public Policy Forum
- Healthy operating budget
- Extensive and well-managed capital assets
- Sound performance

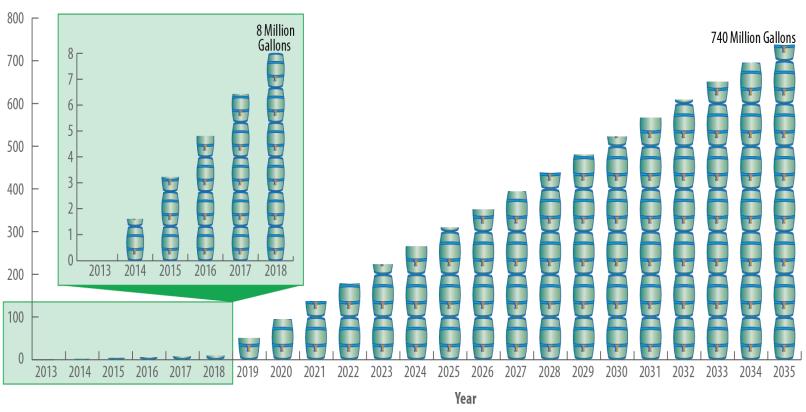
Southeastern WI Watersheds Trust

Success = A Regional Partnership



One step at a time...

Planning Area Rainfall Capture Volume (Million Gallons)





Aesop's Tortoise (Green) and the Hare (Grey) Story



FRESH COAST 30 MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

